

BUTLER WEEKLY TIMES

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BUTLER, MISSOURI.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1883.

The English beat the Americans at the recent international rifle match at Wimbledon.

The reunion of ex-soldiers of both armies at Lamar was a grand success. The attendance was very large.

Canada has quarantined against vessels coming from the Mediterranean. Cholera is still spreading in Egypt and it is expected to break out in Europe at any time.

Dennis Kearney had a row with the editor of the *Chinese American* in New York. It seems Dennis came out of the contest without any additional glory.

Bell has beaten Edison in a recent decision of the patent office. The contest was concerning the priority of discovery. Edison is said to be a great adopter of other people's ideas.

The editor of the *Jefferson City Tribune* announces that he will not stop the publication and issue of his paper on Sunday and promises to make it lively for the officer who disturbs him for so doing.

When Gov. Foster and party arrived at St. Louis, they found an agent of Rich Hill awaiting their arrival, who informed them that they were being swindled. That little yarn didn't work worth a cent.

The enlisted men of the regular army are circulating a petition to congress for a law retiring enlisted men after a reasonable length of service the same as officers. There is no reason why the request should not be granted.

The committee which investigated the charges of Gov. Butler against the Tewksbury alms house, reported against Butler and handles him without gloves. A minority report takes a different view of the case and rather sides with the governor.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at Denver on yesterday. The attendance is large. Low rates induce many ex-soldiers to visit the mountains who would otherwise remain at home.

Coal Oil Johny, who made and squandered a fortune in oil regions of Pennsylvania, recently found a package in a hotel which contained a draft for \$25,000, that had been entirely forgotten by him. He cashed it and sent the proceeds to his family.

All the telegraph operators who belong to the Brotherhood, struck for higher wages last Thursday and Friday and quit work. It occasions great inconvenience in the cities but has not stopped business by any means. The places of the strikers have been supplied with operators who do not belong to the Brotherhood. There is no telling what will be the result.

Hon. Thos. M. Nichol arrived in this city Monday. Mr. Nichol informed us that everything is being put in shape as rapidly as possible to commence work along the line. The party of capitalists, who lately visited this county, were astonished at its resources, and were more than gratified with the spirit of enterprise manifested by the people. They consider it one of the grandest fields for investing money that can be found anywhere in the United States. The growth of Walnut was especially surprising to them. Mr. Nichol is expected to-morrow. Mr. Nichol says he found it a serious drawback that he has been compelled to be absent a part of the time. He had just returned from Denver where he has large business interests.

THE OLD TICKET.

There is no longer a doubt that an effort will be made to renominate Tilden and Hendricks next year. It is admitted that Tilden has mollified John Kelly and the New York *Star*, Kelley's organ, expresses a willingness to support him in case he shall be nominated for the presidency, as the extract we publish to-day plainly expresses. This is only another link in the evidence. Mr. Tilden is laying the wires. Kelly is willing. Mumford, of the Kansas City *Times*, says he has much more admiration for Tilden than he had three years ago and so one point after another is brought to light which can not be mistaken. The effort to re-nominate the old ticket may prove successful. If so, as the *Star* says, "it will be beyond the power of any loyal Democrat to withhold his approval of that action." If the above surmises are correct, we may look for lively work in Ohio between now and election day. Mr. Tilden will keep close watch of the campaign, and, knowing its important bearing on the presidential contest, no effort will be spared to secure Judge Hoadly's triumph. S. J. is the shrewdest political manager in the country and it now looks as if the campaign of '84 is taking shape.

Republican opposition to the old ticket is a hopeful indication. They have a wholesome dread of its effect and their desperate efforts to have Tilden die, Hendricks refuse or something else happen to render its renomination impossible, shows that they both believe such an event probable and have the liveliest apprehensions of meeting another defeat at the polls in November, '84. Whether he will again be kept out of office by force and fraud, none can now predict, but it need occasion no surprise should the effort be made. If the same candidates are presented as in 1876, it is bound to have an important bearing on the result. The Republicans have virtually acknowledged the fraud and many of the stalwart journals openly denounced Hayes as occupying an office to which he was not elected. Tilden and Hendricks may not desire a renomination but it looks very much as if they will be the ticket.

WHOLESALE.

We have heard it hinted that goods could be wholesaled in Butler after the railroads under process of construction shall have been completed. There will be abundance of railroad competition and it is thought by some that wholesale establishments could do considerable business. Springfield expects to do so in the near future to quite an extent and we see no reason why Butler can not get rates sufficiently low to enable merchants to sell many articles here as cheap as in Kansas City. We do not offer these views as understanding anything about the business but merely as suggestions from others. Something has already been done in way of wholesaling liquors and the experiment has proved a success. Other lines of goods, it may be, can likewise be sold low enough to draw a part of the trade from smaller towns around. If a start is made, the business will grow. Sedalia would now be a prosperous wholesale market if Gould had not purchased both her railroads and thus destroyed all competition.

GEN. MARMADUKE.

Gen. John S. Marmaduke stopped off the north bound train on Friday night and remained until the next morning. He had been attending the reunion at Lamar and was on his way home. His visit was a quiet one and not intended to be public. The Gen. has a number of old-time friends in this city by whom he was warmly welcomed as well as by many others. No address was delivered but he entertained his numerous callers at the Palace hotel. Gen. Marmaduke is an excellent conversationalist and the impression made by him has not in the least injured his prospects in the gubernatorial race, in this county. His fences are all right in Bates, from present indications, but we would not be surprised if he were looking around to make things doubly sure. As things now stand, this county is for him with ex-Gov. Phelps second.

CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

One argument used in favor of building different lines of railroad was that they would compete with each other and the freight problem would thus solve itself. Indeed it was once contended that states should not interfere by establishing rates for rail roads but leave that to competition between rival lines. It was fondly imagined freight charges would come down as the number of roads increases. Sedalia strained every nerve to secure the building of the M., K. & T., expecting endless competition between it and the Missouri Pacific. The expectation was realized until Gould obtained control of both roads. Wholesale houses had been enabled to do a fair business which was practically ruined by the consolidation and the city was little better off than with only one road. Kansas City put forth her best efforts to get the North Missouri from St. Louis so as to have competing lines but that too was consolidated with the Pacific and but for the building of the C. & A. there would be no competition between the two cities. All this, however was done in direct violation of a state law forbidding parallel or competing lines to consolidate. Railroad magnates have set themselves up as above all law and licensed to do as they please regardless of legal restraints. No effort has been made to enforce the law nor to bring violators of it to justice.

The Kansas City *Times* has lately been agitating this question and demanding that laws shall be enforced against corporations as well as against individuals. It is a reasonable and just demand and ought to receive careful consideration from those to whom the public has confided the guardianship of its welfare. There is no telling to what extent consolidation and purchase may be carried. It may possibly end by all railroads in Missouri being brought under one management, and, if immunity for violation of law is continued, our great state would be practically controlled by one man. No individual is strong enough to cope with a power like this. The whole force of state authority should be brought to bear against such usurpation and no quarter given as long as similar outrages are attempted. It should be made a part of state politics during the next campaign and so embodied in state and county platforms that there will no longer be any excuse for continued negligence. It is an insult to the dignity of Missouri that her laws have been, and are still, habitually set at naught by corporations and their agents, without excuse and without a pretext except that they choose to act differently from what the statutes say they shall. Other violators of law are brought to justice and why not these? It is a common citizen goes contrary to legal mandate, he is forthwith punished, but Jay Gould can ride roughshod over Missouri's laws and not a word do we hear in protest from those high in authority. This law could be enforced just as easily as the one regulating passenger fare if a firm stand were taken. Gould or anybody else will obey the laws if he once knows that punishment will surely follow each infraction.

The law forbidding discrimination and rebates in carrying freight is a wholesome restraint. That, however, can be taken into the courts by aggrieved parties. The remedy is within reach of anyone able to fee an attorney. But it is habitually disregarded and its enforcement appears rather distant. If a road chooses to carry freight, it does so; but, if its convenience is better suited by refusing, it refuses and generally that is the end of it. Suit has been commenced against the Pacific and we hope to see it vigorously prosecuted until freight is taken on the same terms for all parties.

It is time for the people to know whether the state controls the railroads or the railroads control the state. Gov. Crittenden is making considerable stir about enforcing the high license law. That is all right. But how does it come that he loses sight of others equally important? It would be highly satisfactory to the whole state if he

were equally positive concerning certain laws relating to railroad corporations. They have enjoyed immunity long enough and it is time to demand from them as strict compliance with all legal requirements as from the most humble citizen of the state.

ABOUT OIL.

The recent discovery of oil at Rich Hill has brought a number of experts from Pennsylvania and they are far from being displeased with the outlook. Surface indications, as to the character of rock, can not be excelled. When one of them was asked concerning the value of oil coming to the surface as an evidence of greater supply below, he said that a spring or well, which furnishes a steady stream of water, must be taken as conclusive proof that a fountain head exists somewhere. A well might be sunk near a spring and miss the vein of water. So a well near where oil comes to the surface may miss it entirely. They all agree that oil on the surface is indubitable evidence that rich deposits exist somewhere in the neighborhood. This looks reasonable from the standpoint of those inexperienced in oil prospecting.

The theory of experts, as we understand it, is that oil may be forced up by two means. The first theory is that, in some past age, the oil rock has been lifted toward the surface and the rocks above cracked so that oil oozes to the surface. Take Mormon Fork as a line of fracture. The rocks on that line were raised along it and thus be left slanting in each direction from the stream. A small part of the oil would come up through the openings made but the greater part would settle away to the south and north of that stream and it might be miles before a reservoir of it would be reached and that too where there is nothing on the surface to show that it is anywhere in the country. A well sunk on the ridge of the oil-bearing rock would amount to nothing. In this case, the oil found on Mormon would not be proof of deposits existing in the immediate neighborhood but a greater or less distance north and south, owing to a slant of the oil-rock and consequent settling of the liquid to the lowest points. In that case it may be several miles from the stream mentioned before oil is found.

The other theory of experts is that instead of an elevation along the line of surface indications, there has been a settling down so as to form a kind of hollow or trough. Instead of sloping away from Mormon, the oil-rock would then slope toward that stream and the liquid would run toward it and collect along it in reservoirs of untold amount. Sufficient would finally accumulate to force small quantities up to the surface. A well sunk along the creek would penetrate the basins below. When that is the case, the proper place to prospect is where surface oil is found. When the former condition exists, prospecting should be done at some distance on either side of the line of surface indications.

It is no easy matter to decide where work should commence. The only certainty we have is that oil deposits exist somewhere in the north-west part of the county. There is no more doubt of it than that a spring has a fountain head. Both must have a source and the problem to be solved is to find it. Oil may be found on the Marshall farm and at other places where small quantities come to the surface. It may be found several miles on either side of Mormon and not exist in paying quantities at all near the stream.

There is no longer a reasonable doubt that oil exists in vast quantities in this county. It will be found and the finder will make millions out of it. The eagerness, with which experts have rushed hither since the discovery, shows that they understand its value. They would not come hundreds of miles on account of a mere rumor if success did not mean a vast fortune. The prize is a grand one and competition for it is perfectly honorable. Money has been made very rapidly in this county for the last few years but the past is tame in comparison with what is

coming. Fortunes are in store for those who are lucky enough, or who can see far enough ahead, to get a foot-hold at the right place. It is just about as likely to be one place as another for ought we can see. After considerable prospecting has been done, some idea may be formed as to probable success in any locality. At present, however, it is all luck and prospectors must take their chance.

SHOW UP OR SHUT UP.

The *Republican* started several months ago with the statement that it would unearth a fearful amount of corruption in county affairs. With a great flourish of trumpets it was going to open the doors of the penitentiary and put the recreant officials inside. In the last issue but one it openly took back all charges of dishonesty and squarely denied ever having insinuated that there was ever any crookedness charged. But to show exactly the language quoted we herewith again give the exact language used in answering the *Advertiser*:

Why does the *Advertiser* persist in saying that we have charged the county officials with fraud and thievery when such an assertion is contrary to facts?

Again it says: "The *Advertiser* seems determined to make us say that the county officials have been stealing county funds, but we have never made such an assertion, and regard the *Advertiser's* insinuations to that effect very discourteous to our court house friends."

In the last issue our neighbor takes a still stronger position in direct opposition to what he has been maintaining for months:

"They have represented that we have charged the county officials with fraud and thievery, in order to draw us into personal antagonisms, when there is not the slightest foundation on which to base such an assertion in reference to our position."

But still determined to disprove his own previous statements, he again asserts:

"We have stated distinctly several times that we neither affirm nor deny that there has been fraud, because we don't know, and cannot find out. The ring hold the county records, and it is not our province to search them for evidence of fraud but it remains for them to prove that they have managed the finances honestly and economically."

After months spent in making charges it is scarcely possible to imagine a more complete self-stultification than is presented in the above extracts. He acknowledges over and over again that his accusations are without foundation and that he regards the county officers as upright men. Next week they may again be charged with terrible things. There is no telling to what extremes of contradiction his vagaries may lead him.

The county records and the books of every office in the court house are open for the inspection of anyone and the assertion that the *Republican* is denied access to them is simply a mistake.

In the last issue, threats were again made of putting officials in the penitentiary, whom he had just exonerated from all charges of crookedness.

It is a good deal like the old story of the vicious horse. His owner was very complacently watching him kicking and snorting around the barn-yard, after a vain attempt to harness him up. A neighbor coming up inquired what he was doing. He answered that he was trying to decide whether the horse was kicking at the snorts or snorting at the kicks. The *Republican* is kicking and snorting at a terrible rate and about the only interest the public feels in the matter is to know whether it is snorting at the kicks or kicking at the snorts.

We wish it distinctly understood that we are not engaged in defending any officer for neglect of duty. The *Republican* has frequently been challenged to bring forward specific charges, but, instead of that, all charges are retracted. In fact it has no charges to make or they would be produced with avidity. It is true that the contingent fund was overdrawn by mistake but the amount has been nearly replaced. The county did not lose a cent by the oversight and warrants have been

paid up to last March or April. The threat published last week by the *Republican* is all bosh. It there was an offense of such magnitude as represented, the county court would be arrested in twenty-four hours. But the absence of all bad intentions and the fact that no effort was made at concealing it, leaves no room for legal prosecution. This matter has been thoroughly canvassed by parties who would be more than pleased to see the officers indicted and punished. There is nothing in it and no one knows it better than our neighbor. All this noise is an attempt to make political capital out of nothing but it has ended in ignominious failure and public confession on the part of the *Republican*. It should either show up or shut up.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas Alfred B. Henderson and H. A. Henderson, his wife, by their deed of trust, bearing date, May 31st, 1882, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Bates county, Missouri, on the said 1st day of May, 1882, in book No. 21 at page 609, conveyed to the undersigned trustee in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust fully described, the following described real estate situated in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-seven, 27, and ten acres off of the east side of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, all in township forty, of range twenty-nine, 29, and whereas, said note and interest is past due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, by the terms in said deed of trust fully set forth, I will, on

Thursday, August 16th, 1883, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, expose to sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the real estate in said deed of trust described or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said debt, interest and costs.

C. C. Duke, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, F. Y. Orear and F. Y. Orear, his wife, by their deed of trust, bearing date March 27th, 1883, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Bates county, Missouri, in book No. 29, page 603, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, in trust to secure the payment of the promissory note in said deed of trust fully described, the following described real estate situated in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lot No. 1, in block No. 15, in the west side addition to the city of Butler, and whereas, default was made in the payment of monthly installments on said note and the premises abandoned by the said F. Y. Orear and wife, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust fully set forth, I will, on

Thursday, August 16th, 1883, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Butler, county of Bates, Missouri, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the real estate in said deed of trust a d this notice described or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debt, interest and costs.

J. C. Clark, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Walter S. Bowden and J. S. Bowden, his wife, by their deed of trust, bearing date June 9th, 1881, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Bates county, Missouri, on the said 9th day of June, 1881, in book No. 45, at page 40, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust fully described, to-wit: Fifty feet off of the west end of block fifty-seven, 57, in the town of Butler, county of Bates and State of Missouri, and whereas, said note is past due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms in said deed of trust fully set forth, I will, on

Thursday, August 16th, 1883, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house, in the city of Butler, county of Bates, Missouri, expose to sale at public outcry for cash in hand all the real estate in said deed of trust a d this notice described or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said debt, interest and costs.

F. M. Allen, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Reuben Uhl and Barbara Uhl, his wife, by their deed of trust, bearing date March 16th, 1882, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Bates county, Missouri, on the said 16th day of March, 1882, in book No. 23 at page 41, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust fully described, the following described real estate situated in the county of Bates and State of Missouri to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-three, 23, township forty, of range twenty-nine, 29, and whereas, said note is past due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms in said deed of trust fully set forth, I will, on

Thursday, August 16th, 1883, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Bates county of Bates, Missouri, expose to sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the real estate in said deed of trust described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debt, interest and costs.

F. M. Allen, Trustee.